

EARLY DAYS OF SUGAR

The Beginnings of the Industry.

A PLANTER'S NOTEBOOK

How Forests Were Denuded to Make Fuel for the Infant Sugar Mills.

One of the oldest sugar planters in the Islands has given us an opportunity to look back into one of his diaries with notations therein as far back as 1853, from which interesting comparisons of the growth of the sugar industry of that day with the present can be made. Some of his entries are of plantations then in their infancy, and which today stand in the foremost ranks of the sugar producers and dividend payers of Hawaii.

Plantations which were then growing a few acres of cane and using the forest woods for fuel to grind and boil the product, were spoken of with a prophet's vision and a keen foresight into the ultimate results of the cane growing industry here.

In the early days forest wood was one of the principal factors in reducing cane to the molasses and sugar form. This probably accounts for the early denudation of the mountain ranges. When it took 1,000 cords of wood for 120 tons of cane, there is little doubt that in the early 50's and 60's, and even down through the 70's thousands upon thousands of cords of wood were sacrificed to make the sugar industry a thriving one. The notebook is filled with the jottings of the writer when he was on a tour of the islands of Hawaii, Maui and Oahu, inspecting the various plantations then in existence, gathering statistics of their production, amount of cane land under cultivation, and outside land that might be used for cane growing, and the general prospects of each.

Speaking of Lihue plantation, the following note written as of the year 1857, is interesting:

Commenced grinding October 13, 1857. December 4th had made about fifty-five tons, including Mr. Widemann's. First six acres of ratoons (blown down) ground in four days, made 14,527 pounds of sugar, first boiling; 7,500 pounds of sugar second boiling, and about 60 pounds of molasses.

"The next six acres about the same quantity, though a little less the first boiling, and more the second. It averaged 424 pounds per clarifier of juice, and 434 pounds per clarifier of sugar. Sugar sold to January 1, averaged ten cents. Estimated cost of coopers at plantation \$15 each. Cost of iron coolers in Boston, of same size, \$25. Mr. Pierce in his letter to J. F. B. M. estimates the crop at \$35,000.

"In July, 1855, Mr. Webster did the leveling for watered land at Lihue. August 8, 1855: A little more than half, possibly two-thirds, through with the watered cane; making eleven and twelve tons per week. January 26, 1858: Finished grinding the ratoons, and the crop is supposed to be half in. One hundred and twenty tons made to date. Sugar sold to January 1, averaged ten cents. January 1 to February 12th, eight cents.

Kaliwili plantation at Hilo, in which water power was used as a motive power in the mills, is spoken of as it was in 1852-53, when the first crop was taken off. One hundred and twenty tons were made, for which 1,000 cords of firewood were used. Eight hundred barrels of molasses was the result. Mr. Wyllie, the notebook says, took off eighty-five tons from the Titecomb plantation in 1852-53. The Maake plantation is said to have 700 acres in cane, and 200 acres of ground plowed for planting. Mr. Castle says they will plant 200 acres at Kohala this season. Part of it is already planted.

"At Kaliwili they cut about sixty to seventy acres, and let twenty acres stand to ripen.

"Onomea, Hilo, belongs to S. L. Austin, J. W. Austin and E. H. Allen. Has water power machinery. Has cast-iron runs and mill (like Wyllie's), iron water wheel and coolers, and copper kettle ordered from Glasgow. In 1852-53, in season 1852-53, 300 acres. In February, 1854, S. L. Austin estimated first crop, 700 tons. Machinery cost in Glasgow, \$10,000.

"Waialae, Maui, belongs to C. H. Lewers on lease at \$1,500 per annum. Water power, abundant, and water for irrigation. The machinery is to be driven by water power, and was ordered from Scotland. Wood is not abundant, but says he can purchase wood delivered on the place, at \$2.50 per cord.

"Waikapu plantation belongs to James Lonsdale and N. Cornwall. The mill and two engines were made by T. Hughes. Plantation is cultivated with irrigation; no water power; have just finished the first crop (August, 1853). Lonsdale says there is \$4,000 invested there.

"Uluou plantation, Maui, cost \$27,500. In January, 1854, the crop is estimated from 500 to 700 tons.

"Oahu plantation, Judd, Wilder and Judd. Planted nine acres in 1852, and 150 acres in 1853.

"February 17, 1854, S. Peck says they used 400 'piles' (674 cords) of wood in making 200 tons sugar at Hauke, and that Maake does not use over two cords per day in making three to four tons of sugar.

"February 26, 1854.—Mr. Waller says they have used three cords of wood for each ton of sugar made on Metcalf's plantation, and that the wood near at hand is nearly consumed, and that they will have to build a railway three and one-half to four miles to the wood land. He estimates that the area of the two Hakalau below the woods at about 1,500 acres and thinks there are not more than 800 tons of cane land on the Hakalau belonging to Haalelela undigested. The expense for clearing this land and making roads, especially a road from the beach, would be very heavy. Timber makal nearest the beach is lauhala, ohia, kukui, etc., next, neneleau; then,

STANGENWALD BLOCK FINE EXAMPLE OF ARCHITECTURE



THE Stangenwald Block, which is now in course of construction, has already begun, in its incomplete state, to show that architecturally it bids fair to be the finest business building in Honolulu. Originally it was designed as a six-story block. Later, plans were con-

sidered for a seventh story to be added, but it is possible the promoters will be content with the six-story proposition. The additional story from an architectural point of view spoils the outlines of the other six. The front elevation has reached to the fourth story.

various kinds of wood, and above all, the forest of Koa.

The Waiala plantation has been bought for \$20,000. The purchase is 150 acres cane land and lease for twenty-five years, at \$250 rent for the balance of Waiala, which belongs to Kaula. Forty acres to come off next winter, and sixty acres of plowed land. "March 2, 1854.—Waller says Honolulu, one mile from Metcalf's, is good land. About 1,000 acres good cane land; plenty of water and wood, though the land does not extend into the heavy forest. Three foreigners and about a dozen natives have purchased pieces from the Government. Highest bid, William Rose; next, Peter Freeman; next, James Mills. The natives are nearer the beach. Think the foreigners would like to sell. Rose would be the one to purchase from first. Think it superior to Nakalau. Nakalau is four miles from Metcalf's. Takes in the forest, 1,000 acres of cane land. An ill called Waiala belongs to Kaula, Hiko and Kaula, and not sure whether it is within Haalelela's hakalau, or the King's or between the two."

CHINESE BUREAU ARCHIVES.

J. W. Girvin Is Putting Them In Excellent Order.

James W. Girvin of the Census Bureau, formerly secretary of the Chinese Bureau, has a large task on hand, which he is gradually completing. When the Chinese Bureau was removed from the Judiciary building to give room for Marshal Ray there were taken from the shelves a large number of volumes of federal reports, of the executive, legislative and judicial departments. They were splendidly bound volumes, all in perfect condition, but as they were part of the archives of the Chinese Bureau, which has gone out of existence, no one seemed to know what to do with them, and a proposition was made to have them destroyed. Mr. Girvin agreed to put them all in order provided a place was set apart for them, so a room was arranged in the basement of the capitol building, and for the past few weeks Mr. Girvin has been hard at it. The task was a monumental one, for the volumes were all mixed up in transit from the Judiciary building, but order is gradually coming out of chaos, and the result will be a valuable reference library. Besides the records are all the archives of the Chinese Bureau, and these also are being put in order, so that when any question comes up that will require reference to the records of the office, it will be but a small task to find the requisite information in this well arranged library.

A Cold Wave Passed.

The handsome wagons of the Oahu Ice & Electric Co. have been a repeated subject of favorable comment here, but at no time have they attracted so much attention as yesterday afternoon when six of them loaded with ice for the transport Federica passed in procession through the streets. A cold wave went with the procession that showed it to be "sure enough ice" as one of the on-lookers put it.

CHINESE HERE CAN TRAVEL

Ruling of Immigration Commissioner Powderly Affecting Exempted Classes

A Chinese problem, or very properly speaking, a Chinese puzzle, in connection with the visiting to the United States from Hawaii of Chinese of the exempt class, has come to the attention of the local Territorial and Federal officials. The question arises in the following manner: The United States statutes upon the subject require the visa of some one representing the Chinese Government or the American Consul.

For the purposes of the Chinese Exclusion act, Hawaii is to all intents a foreign country, and the Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii will have to furnish a certificate, which will be accepted by the United States authorities on the mainland, as sufficient to allow the Chinese of the exempted class entry at its ports.

This requirement is governed by the following communication from T. V. Powderly, commissioner general of immigration of the United States, addressed to Joshua K. Brown, Chinese Inspector at this port, under date of June 19, 1900:

Yesterday morning the leaders of the Independent party came together and decided to place Dr. N. Russell, of Oahu, on the Independent ticket for Hawaii, in place of Charles Kalaihi, of Kona. It seems that the latter is not a party man, and there are also other reasons why the leaders think that Kalaihi is not available.

When Robert Wilcox was asked yesterday about his candidacy for Congress, he said that he will run for the short term as well as the long term. He thinks as there is no opposition to him that he will get the support of his party for the two terms.

It appears that the congressional action taken by the Democratic delegates last Monday night will prove fatal to that party. Disgrace and discouragement seems to have driven some of the native members to support the Inde-

pendents. On the records at the Independent Home Rule party headquarters may be found several names of men who were strong Democrats before the Iseberg slate was made.

It was not until yesterday afternoon that the leaders of the Independent Home Rule party left the city for Koolau. It will no doubt be a surprise to them to find that W. J. Coelho of the Republican party who preceded them but a day had secured a Republican organization there. This, the people about headquarters say, will lead them to fight harder.

D. Kalaokalani, as well as George Markham, said yesterday that the Kaula home rule project enthusiasts will have a big luan today for their friends. Besides the honored guests the leaders, Mr. Kalaokalani said that the whole Koolau district is invited, as well as friends from Honolulu.

"The Bureau is in receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, requesting information as to the rights of Chinese persons of the exempt class to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands."

"In response thereto, I quote the following from a letter written by the acting secretary of the treasury to Attorney H. C. Schavertzer, of San Francisco, which seems to cover the questions propounded by you, viz: "You are informed that the department will regard certificates conforming to the provisions of section 6 of the act approved July 3, 1894, relating to the exclusion of Chinese, when issued by the secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, as being sufficient to establish the rights of Chinese persons of the exempt class to enter the country, provided the statements made in such certificates are not controverted. Respectfully yours,"

"T. V. POWDERLY, Commissioner General."

Original "Camille" Deal

The actress who first played the role of Marguerite Gauthier in Dumas' "La Dame aux Camellias" died not long ago in Paris at the age of 70. The name by which she was last known was Eugenie Dache, but she was of Irish origin and her maiden name was Plunkett, to which a "de" had been prefixed. She was a young woman of great beauty when she first appeared in Dumas' play, and she won much popularity, though she never became a member of the Comedie Francaise.

A. S. Wilcox of Kaula has returned to the Garden Isle.

SOME NOTES ABOUT THE INDEPENDENT POLITICIANS

Indigestion

No Appetite, General Weakness.

If your food is only partly digested, then the body is only partly nourished. The blood rapidly becomes thin and filled with impurities, the nerves are easily exhausted, there is headache, restlessness, and the whole system is greatly debilitated.

Mr. A. Chaffourier, of Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, sends us his photograph and the following testimonial:



"While preparing for the local and metropolitan press in Riverina, I contracted a severe chill which developed into a general weakness of my digestive organs. A short course of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

enabled me to continue my work all right. My appetite improved, my taste for food came back, and my general health was greatly improved in every way."

When taking the Sarsaparilla, it is best to use Ayer's Pills also. Take just enough each night to produce one good free movement of the bowels daily.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mail from the Coast on Saturday.

If you want to save money read the White House ad.

John E. Bush, the Democratic spell-binder, is proselyting on Kaula.

W. J. Robinson has been admitted to practice in the Hawaiian courts.

Aurion was born to Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Murdock of Ewa plantation yesterday.

S. M. Damon is laying out more drives at his beautiful country seat of Moanalua.

The Democratic voters of Oahu will hold a mass meeting at the Drill Shed next Monday evening.

This morning the transport Federica will begin loading her horses and mules and will leave for Manila at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Tantalus is assuming the appearance of a Swiss hamlet. The cottages which can be seen from the city dot the ridge-like chalets.

H. T. Mills, who was among those naturalized by Judge Estee yesterday, is the well known attorney at Napoole, Hawaii.

The registration in East Maui is stated to be quite heavy. The eastern circuit of the island is completed, and at last accounts the board was at work at Makawae.

Miss Ethel Mossman, formerly a teacher in the local public schools, has made application to Superintendent Atkinson of Manila public schools for a position as teacher there.

The Republican central committee has rented rooms in the Elite building as its headquarters for the coming campaign, and in another way or so it will be comfortably settled there.

From Hilo comes the news that the island potato crop has been a failure owing to the blight. It was at first thought that inattention to the planting of the seed was the cause. A closer investigation showed that blight was very much in evidence.

An ancient grass hut may be sent from Kaula to the Bishop Museum, W. E. H. Doxey is to be the donor, and is now engaged in taking the hut down for packing and shipment to Honolulu. It will be set up in the Museum in its original state.

On Kaula the registration is going slowly. W. G. Smith, one of the members of the Registration Board, has been ill much of the time of late, and the Rev. J. B. Hancock, it is reported, has not been in constant attendance, so that a quorum was not to be had. Several meetings, however, have been held in Lihue, and one in Hanalei.

The trolley poles and wires for the new Pacific Heights electric railroad are in position, and the cars are at the bottom of the hill. The latter need cars, which have not arrived. The cars were shipped with every other appliance, but in some unaccountable manner the wheels were left behind.

The Kihel Plantation Co., Ltd., gives notice that the tenth assessment of 5 per cent, or \$5.00 per share, has been levied, to become due and payable on October 1st. Will bear interest from November 1st, and delinquent December 1st, 1900. Payments to be made at the office of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., in Judd building.

Mr. J. P. Cooke, the treasurer of the Nahuiku Sugar Co., Ltd., gives notice that the fourth assessment of 10 per cent, or \$2 per share, becomes delinquent on the 1st of October, 1900. Stockholders are hereby notified that the delinquent shares on that day will be published according to by-laws, and sold at auction. All payments should be made to Alexander & Baldwin, agents, in the Judd building.

C. W. Booth celebrated his thirty-fourth birthday yesterday in an appropriate manner at his Pacific Heights residence. A poi luncheon was given him to mark the anniversary at which were present a number of his friends. The house was beautifully decorated in potted plants, green being the prevailing color. Among those present were Mrs. Anna Long, Mrs. James Campbell, Misses Campbell, Mrs. Cecil Brown, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Cunha, Mr. Albert Cunha, Miss Agnes McIntyre and Mrs. Clara Schmidt.

The coroner's jury empowered by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth to find a verdict on the death of Kaula, who was killed Wednesday afternoon on the tracks of the Oahu Railway & Land Company, rendered a verdict at 7 o'clock last evening that "The deceased came to his death at Honolulu, Oahu, on the 19th day of September, 1900, from injuries on the head, received in an accident by being struck by the engine on the tracks of the Oahu Railway & Land Company, said accident being due to his own carelessness."

The jurors were James McKeague, S. Kuhe, H. Edmunds, S. Schoenfeld, J. Moore and F. Dortsch.

THE TRADE OF HAWAII

Late Growth Has Been Phenomenal.

EFFECT OF ANNEXATION

Records for the Last Ten Years Tabulated and Reviewed By the Press.

The Washington Star of August 27th contains the following of local interest:

The people of the United States are likely to be deprived of some much to be desired information regarding the commerce of the United States with the Hawaiian Islands. The recent act of Congress which extended to these islands practically all of the laws of the United States is construed as rendering the commerce between the United States and the islands "casualty" in its character. The laws with reference to the gathering of statistics of our commerce require importers and exporters to file with the collector of customs at the ports at which goods enter or at which they leave the country a specific statement of the quality and value of each article imported or exported. The law does not require, however, this detailed information with reference to goods passing from one port of the United States to another port of the United States. Taking advantage of this condition, merchants of San Francisco who are engaged in the trade with the Hawaiian Islands are refusing to furnish to the collector at that point regarding goods sent to or from the Hawaiian Islands the general class of information which they have for years been furnishing, but from which they claim they are now exempt under the new conditions. The effect of this will be to deprive the bureau of statistics and the people of the United States, at present, at least, of all information regarding the commerce with the Hawaiian Islands.

AN OBJECT OF ATTENTION.

No feature of our import and export trade has attracted so much attention during the past year as that with the Hawaiian Islands. It was one spot where the effect of annexation upon commerce with the territory annexed could be studied, since in the other territories brought into close relation with the United States conditions were not in our favor by reason of the war which had existed previous to or immediately following the new relations. While the growth of our commerce with Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippine Islands had been very great, it had been difficult to determine what proportion of the growth was due to war conditions or what proportion to the new relations thus established. In the case of the Hawaiian Islands, however, no war conditions existed, either previous or subsequent to annexation, and the growth of the commerce with the United States may be attributed chiefly, if not wholly, to the close relations brought about by the annexation, the general business revival which followed that event.

GROWTH OF OUR COMMERCE.

The growth of our commerce with the Hawaiian Islands in the last few years, especially in the years 1899 and 1900, has been phenomenal. This growth is especially interesting in view of the new relationship which has been established with the islands and the marked increase which accompanied the final determination of that event. In 1899 the exports of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands were \$4,711,417 and in 1897 were \$4,890,075, showing no growth from 1897 to 1899. In 1899 the imports into the United States from the Hawaiian Islands were \$12,312,098 and in 1897 were \$13,857,299, showing but a slight growth.

The treaty of annexation was signed in Washington June 16, 1897, so that all the commerce of the fiscal year 1898 fell the effect of that step in the process of annexation. In that year the exports of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands were \$5,507,155, an increase of 27 per cent. over 1897, when they amounted to \$4,330,075. The treaty was ratified July 7, 1898, and accordingly over the islands formally transferred to the United States on August 12, 1898, thus bringing practically all of the fiscal year 1899 within the period following the complete annexation. The exports to the Hawaiian Islands in the fiscal year 1899 amounted to \$13,507,431, an increase of over 50 per cent. On the import side the year 1899 showed an increase of three and a half millions over 1897 and the year 1900 showed another increase of three and a half millions over 1898 and 1899.

The following table shows the commerce between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands in each year from 1899 to 1900:

Year ended June 30.	Imports to Hawaii.	Exports to Hawaii.
1899	\$12,312,098	\$4,711,417
1898	13,857,299	4,890,075
1897	12,312,098	4,507,155
1896	10,935,317	3,396,187
1895	7,888,861	3,723,957
1894	11,757,704	3,985,707
1893	13,887,799	4,890,075
1892	17,187,280	5,507,155
1891	17,831,457	9,305,470
1900	20,707,593	13,507,431

The above statement will terminate the records of our commerce with the Hawaiian Islands, unless those engaged in that commerce reconsider their determination to refuse, under the existing law, to give to the bureau of statistics the necessary information regarding their shipments to and from the islands.

Planters' Monthly.

H. M. Whitney's September number of the Planters' Monthly has just been issued. Following is the table of contents:

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Concerning Fruits and Vegetables.
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Tropical Products.
Selections from United States Consular Reports for July.
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Technical Education in Sugar Industry.
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